Please **AMEND** paragraph 0052 as follows:

[0052] A slurry was prepared by mixing dibuthyl phthalate, a conductive agent, and a binder in the weight ratio of 1:1:1. The slurry was coated on a current collector, dried, and then any residual dibuthyl phthalate was removed with ether ~~soetherse~~ that a positive electrode was obtained. Under an inert gas atmosphere, 6M(S) of Li_2S_8 was prepared by reacting Li_2S with S_8 in a solution of dimethoxy ethane with a ball mill to provide a polysulfide solution. Using lithium metal with a thickness of 130 μm as a counter electrode, and a polysulfide solution as a catholyte, but not using an additional electrolyte, a coin-type cell was fabricated in a glove box in which moisture was controlled.

Please **AMEND** paragraph 00~~52~~ 56 as follows:

[0056] Fig. 2 shows a surface state of a positive electrode prepared prior to fabrication of the lithium-sulfur cell in Example 1. Particles of the conductive agents are shown coagulated around the sulfur. Figs. 3A and 3B show surface states of positive electrodes which are obtained by disassembling the cells prepared according to Example 3 and Comparative Example 1, respectively, after two charging-discharging cycles and then washing the electrodes with dimethoxy ethane. In Figs. 3A and 3B, the pores indicate the sites where the sulfur particles dissolve out. As shown in Fig. 3A, when the positive electrode is prepared using the positive active material comprising sulfur, the reactive surface area grows broader so ~~broaderse~~ as to improve the capacities of the cells.

6/5/07